

## Two-dimensional spectra of sea level variations derived from Topex/Poseidon data

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One of the most conspicuous features of oceanic fields is their intrinsic statistical anisotropy and **multiple-scale** variability. We present first results of statistical analysis of the two-dimensional field of sea surface height (SSH) variations in a range of scales from 70 to 1000 km. This study has become possible due to a relatively high accuracy of SSH determination achieved in the **Topex/Poseidon** project and due to a special technique of spectral analysis developed here for altimeter data. The large distance between satellite ground tracks (about 220 km near the **equator**) and inclination of the **Topex** orbit complicate transfer of **SSH** data to a regular sufficiently fine grid which would be adequate for application of standard (**FFT-based**) techniques. The highest wave numbers that can be resolved based on the usual techniques would be at best about 0.01 **rad/km**. Taking into account **great importance** of shorter scales, this limitation is very severe. The approach developed in the present work is based on the use of the structure function. This **allows** us to use original (i.e., not **gridded**) data, to alleviate **effects** of statistical spatial **inhomogeneity** of the SSH field, and to dramatically increase the spatial resolution of SSH **spectral** analysis.

Our main results include **two-dimensional wavenumber** spectra of SSH spatial variations estimated for several ocean areas 10 by 10 degree in size. The spectra reveal latitudinal dependence of the angular orientation of **spectral** peaks associated with the direction of wave propagation and with geometry of **mesoscale** features. Other interesting findings include the presence of several "wave" systems in some regions. Such systems would be indistinguishable in 1-d **spectra** based on individual satellite tracks.

1. 1994 Ocean Sciences Meeting

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5. (a) **TOPEX/Poseidon**  
(b) 4556 Sea level variations  
4520 Eddies and meso-scale processes  
4594 Instruments and Techniques

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8. Invoice \$60 to  
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